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10/501,065	07/09/2004	Patrick Chesne	REGIM 3.3-025	1671

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EXAMINER
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CROUCH, DEBORAH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1632

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



Art Unit: 1632

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-45 and 51-56, drawn to a method for producing nonhuman mammalian embryos, a nonhuman embryo, a progeny, an in vitro method for cloning a nonhuman mammal by nuclear transfer, a method for producing rabbit embryos, a rabbit embryo, an in vitro reconstructed rabbit embryo, a progeny, and an in vitro method of cloning rabbits, classified in class 800, subclass 24.
- II. Claims 46, 47, 49 and 50, drawn to a method for producing a recombinant protein by a transgenic mammal, and a method of using a transgenic animal to produce recombinant proteins, classified in class 800, subclass 4.
- III. Claims 48, drawn to a method of studying human pathology, classified in class 800, subclass 3.

Inventions I and II are directed to related as they both require the production of a nonhuman mammal by nuclear transfer. The related inventions are distinct if the (1) the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect; (2) the inventions do not overlap in scope, i.e., are mutually exclusive; and (3) the inventions as claimed are not obvious variants. See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant case, the inventions as claimed are distinct because they are of different effect. Invention I is to a method for producing nonhuman mammalian. Invention II is to a method for producing a protein in a transgenic nonhuman mammal, where the mammal is produced by the process of group I. The methods are of different effect. Invention I can be used to produce nonhuman mammals for colony production. Invention II requires the mammals to express a protein sufficiently for isolation from a body tissue. There is no requirement that the method of group I have this property.

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Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions I and III are directed to related as they both require the production of a nonhuman mammal by nuclear transfer. The related inventions are distinct if the (1) the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect; (2) the inventions do not overlap in scope, i.e., are mutually exclusive; and (3) the inventions as claimed are not obvious variants. See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant case, the inventions as claimed are distinct because they are of different effect. Invention I is to a method for producing nonhuman mammalian. Invention III is to a method for producing a nonhuman mammal disease model, where the mammal is produced by the process of group I. The methods are of different effect. Invention I can be used to produce nonhuman mammals for colony production. Invention III requires the mammals to develop symptoms that correlate to disease. There is no requirement that the method of group I have this property.

Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them to be obvious variants.

Inventions II and III are directed to related as they both require the production of a nonhuman mammal by nuclear transfer. The related inventions are distinct if the (1) the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect; (2) the inventions do not overlap in scope, i.e., are mutually exclusive; and (3) the inventions as claimed are not obvious variants. See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant case, the inventions as claimed are distinct because they are of different effect. Invention II is to a method for producing a protein in a transgenic nonhuman mammal. Invention III is to a method for producing a nonhuman mammal disease model. The methods are of different effect. Invention II requires the

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mammals to express a protein sufficiently for isolation from a body tissue. Invention III requires the nonhuman mammal to develop symptoms that correlate to disease. Inventions II and III do not overlap in scope. Furthermore, the inventions as claimed do not encompass overlapping subject matter and there is nothing of record to show them to be obvious variants.

Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required because the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification, due to their recognized divergent subject matter, and require a different field of search (see MPEP § 808.02), restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.103(a) of the other invention.

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A telephone call was made to Mr. Shawn Foley on October 12, 2006 to request an oral election to the above restriction requirement, but did not result in an election being made.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Deborah Crouch, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-0727. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Fri, 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ram Shukla, Ph.D. can be reached on 571-272-0735. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Deborah Crouch, Ph.D.  
Primary Examiner  
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November 6, 2006